(d) if so, by when the commission is likely to be set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER, OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b) As per the results of the 48th round (January—December, 1992) of National Sample Survey, the average per capita consumer expenditure in Gujarat is. Rs. 261.9 in rural areas and Rs. 388.1 in urban areas. The corresponding figures for Maharashtra are Rs. 250.5 and 462.2 respectively.

(c) to (e) The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) document prepared by the Planning Commission sets out the stategy and programmes for agricultural and' rural development, which will contribute to increase in investment and income in the rural areas.

Financial allocation to Punjab

3214. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the financial allocation made for the year 1995-96 for the developmental projects for the State of Punjab; and

(b) whether the amount is sufficient for the development of the State; if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): The; financal allocation made for the year 1995-96 in the Annual Plan for Punjab is Rs. 167.5 crores with fllowing breakon of sectoral heads of development:

(Rs. in crores

Major Sector of Development	Allocation in 1995-96
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	107·89
2. Rural Development	46.48
3. Special Area Programme	13.76
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	151.43
5. Energy (Power)	703.62
6. Industry & Minerals	65.65
7. Transport	61.08
8. Science, Technology & Environment	5.52
9. General Economic Services	41·28
10. Social Services	444·09
11. General Services	34·20
GRAND TOTAL :	1675·00

(b) Punjab Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 1680 crores for meeting the development need's of the State for the year 1995-96. After details discussions of resources available and development needs the outlay was fixed at Rs. 1675.00 crores which meets almost fully the requirements proposed by the State Government.

Programmes for people below poverty line

3215. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to 'state:

(a) what are the new programmes and schemes formulated by the Government for the 300 million people living below the poverty line in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER) OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b) The on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes for poverty alleviation both in rural and urban areas are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); (ii) lawahar Rozgar Yojana (IRY); (iii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); and (iv) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY).

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): The IRDP is a self-employment programme under which subsidy and bank credit are provided to identified rural families below the poverty line to enable them to acquire productive assets and inputs to cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. This has two sub-schemes: (i) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) which aims at providing technical and basic entrepreneurial skills to rural youth below the poverty line to take up self-employment and wage-employment and (ii) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which focuses attention on women members of poor families with a view to Provide them with opportunities of self-employment on a sustained basis.

lawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY): JRY is a wage-employment programme. This is being implemented in three Streams. Under the First Stream, 75 per cent of the funds allocated annually under tha JRY are utilised for implementation of the programme throughout the country. The Second and the Third Streams of JRY were introduced in 1993-94. Under the Second Stream, 20 per cent of the funds allocated under the IRY are provided to 120 backward districts of the country where there is a concentration of unemployment and under employment. While under the Third Stream, 5' per cent of the total JRY funds are earmarked for taking up special and innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing womens employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations aimed at drought proofiing as well as watershed development|wasteland development resulting in sustained employment.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); The EAS was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1778 identified backward blocks situated in the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas and hill areas in which the Ravamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) is in operation. The EAS is presently being implemented in 2368 blocks in all the States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, and Delhi. The scheme provide's for upto 100 days of assured casual manual labour employment during the lean agricultural season at the statutory minimum wage to all persons above 18 years and below 60 years of age in rural areas who need and seek it.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY): The NRY has been designed to provide employment to the under-employed and unemployed poor residing in urban areas. This has three components (i)j The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) to encourage self-employment and skill upgradation by providing subsidy, loan, training and infrastructure support; (ii) the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) provides wago employment opportunities to urban poor; and (iii) Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) provides technical training in construction trades and assists beneficiaries belonging to weaker section of sociely (EWS) in housing and shelter upgradation.

The Prime Minister announced a new scheme on 15th August, 1994 for eradication of poverty in towns having population between 50,000 an2d 1,00,000. This is the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's 1UPEP). The foremost objective of the new programme is to attack the root causes of urban poverty in an integrated manner with an appropriate strategy involving various sectoral programmes of Cenfral|States Governments,

as well NGOe. The specific objectives under the new programme will be (i) effective achievement of social sector goals; (ii) community empowerment; (iii) convergence through sustainable support system; (iv) improvement of hygiene and sanitation: and (v) environmental improvement. The detailed scheme is under formulation. A financial provision of Rs. 800 crores would be made for the entire programme period of 5-years.

(1995-96 to 1999-2000). A sum of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for implementation of this scheme for the year 1995-96.

The financial and physical performance under the poverty alleviation programmes during the first three years of tha Eighth Five Year Plan are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Financial performance for major poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years (i.e. 1992-93 *to* 1994-95)

(Rs. crores)

Programmes	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.	Alloc.	Exp.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IRDP	667.22	693·08	1093.43	956 65	1098.22	718.29@
JRY (Ist Stream) . .	3169.05	2709.59	3181.22	3590.21	3498.72	2192 86*
JRY (IInd Stream) . .	—	—	878.20	288.50	878.20	559.53*
EAS	-	-	548.77$	183.75	123$ 53$	780.74$
NRYs	71.00	70.80	74.97	74.97	70.00	N.A.

Target and Achievement for major poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years (i.e. 1992-93 *to* 1994-95)

Programmes	1992-93		1993-94 (Prov.)		1994-95	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IRDP . . . . (Lakh fasilities)	18.75	20.61	25.70	25.38	21.15	16.25@
JRY (Lakh mandays) Ist stream . . .	7537.95	7821.02	10383.26	9523.45	7997.37	4894.62*
2nd Stream . . .	—	—	—	713.36	1868.08	1287.67*
EAS (Lakh Mandays) . .	—	—	**	494·74	**	1710·13**

$Upto February, 1995

@Upto January, 1995

$Funds releascds as on Statewise allocation are made under EAS.

* Central share only.

**No target is assigned for EAS as it is a need based prograaame.

Targets and Achievements {Physical) under NRQ

The physical achievements under NRY sines inception upto 1991-95 (as on 31-3-94 as under :—

(Figures in lakhs)

	Upto 1993-94		1994-95 (Upto 31-8-94)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro-enterprises	5.04	5.31	1.20	0.6
Persons trained/undergoing training under SUME	1.42	1.20	0.40	0.20
Mandays of work generated under SUME	372.42	343.68	35.00	27.19
No. of dwelling units upgraded in progress under SHASU	6.40	3·12	1.60	0.60
Mandays of work generated under SHASU	433.22	131.64	65.00	—
Persons trained/undergoing training under SHASU	0.94	0.45	0.15	—

Growth of unemployment and structural reforms

3216, DR. B. B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) growth of employment during the last three years;

(b) how far the structural reforms have helped in generating employment; and

(c) how Government propose to make structural reforms more employment oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) According to tentative estimates made, about 19.26 million additional employment opportunities or an average of 6.5 million per year implying an annual average growth of 2.12 per cent are likely to have been: generated during the first three years of the Eighth Plan.

(b) and (c) The effect of structural reforms en employment has not been assessed. However, it is seen that the rate of employment growth has been higher during the last three years (1992—95) than in the preceding seven year period. Structural reforms are expected to lead to an increase in employment growth by moving the economy to a higher and more employment intensive growth path.

Utilisation of funds under MPLADS

3217. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amounts sanctioned for all the schemes under the MPs Local Area Development Scheme have since been utilised during the year 1993-94;

(b) the details regarding the amounts sanctioned, the dates of sanctions for each scheme as well as the department-wise break-up of amounts and their dates on which the District Magistrate has provided these amounts to the depart-